

## ADVERTISEMENT

In this city there are a great many young business men who have never found out how helpful a sound banking institution can be to them in their business development. Such men will find here a group of bankers trained in the best practices of modern business and ready to give every assistance that safe, constructive vision can suggest.

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**5,000 Claim Draft**  
Exemption on Eve

Of Mobilization

Appeal Board Finds Local  
Bodies Have Been Too  
Harsh on Married Men

When the District Appeals Board convened yesterday it faced 5,000 new exemption claims, made just as the first contingents of the National Army are getting ready for mobilization in the settlements.

Charles E. Hughes, chairman of the board, after a conference with the members, decided that many of the local boards, in their zealous efforts to prevent fraud, had been too harsh with married men. The members of Local Board 67, at Avenue C and Rugby Road, Brooklyn, were invited to the Federal Building, where a proper interpretation of the law was given them, so that no undue hardship would be visited on married men who had valid claims to exemption.

The overcertification of married men for military service, has been causing extra work and considerable confusion for the District Board. Hundreds of appeals denied by the local boards, have been reversed on this account by the District Board.

The District Board yesterday showed itself quick to appreciate and grant valid claims, particularly when the members of the war or the public's interest was involved. While they inquired closely into all exemption claims made on the ground that the claimants were engaged in an occupation which affected the conduct of the war, they refused to consider them unless they were found to be flawless.

**Inventor Released**  
Edgar Sperry filed affidavits with the board yesterday that he was engaged in manufacturing an undersea searchlight, under government supervision, which was of paramount importance. He was engaged in research work in connection with Mr. Sperry's experiments, also were granted exemption.

Ralph Horton, head of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Dairy Company, also was discharged. Affidavits were filed by the company testifying to the fact that Mr. Horton was in direct supervision of their pasteurization department. The company called attention to the importance of this work, as it affected the health of thousands of children throughout the city.

H. Eugene Childs filed an affidavit yesterday with the board, alleging exemption on the ground that he was interested in an expedition to the Arctic and valuable reinforced concrete. His claim was denied.

When the board met in regular session at 2 o'clock in the afternoon three new members took their seats. They were Lewis A. Delehanty, former Senator; John Godfrey Saxe and Edward Horwill.

The board was in session until 8 o'clock last night, making a record in the number of cases handled. The board disposed of 1,072 cases. Several appeals were referred to a special committee to ascertain whether marriages performed prior to the passage of the conscription act were grounds for belief that they were entered into for the purpose of evading military service.

**Composer Must Serve**  
Six hundred and six appeals came from the local boards. The various sub-committees recommended that 410 of these appeals be affirmed. Thirty-three exemption claims on industrial grounds were received and twelve granted. The provost marshal filed 433 appeals from local boards, of which number 356 were denied.

The provost marshal appealed the exemption of Sigmund Romberg, the composer of "Blue Paradise," "May Time" and other plays. The exemption claimed was that Mr. Romberg had a dependent wife. The board found that Mr. Romberg earned \$15,000 last year and that his royalties were still coming in. As he had no children and his wife was not dependent on his labor for her maintenance, his claim, admitted by the local board, was reversed.

An interesting discussion arose over the claim made by Abraham Sobel, who was passed by local board No. 35. Sobel made the appeal on the ground of a dependent wife. The committee investigating his claim reported that he had been married on April 2. This was the last day on which Congress opened and the President's message was read. The committee recommended that the decision of the local board be affirmed.

James A. Delehanty, former Judge of General Sessions, opposed the action on the ground that no one could have foreseen at that date the passage of the conscription act. Justice Cullen argued that the possibility might have been expected and urged caution in granting exemption on this ground. He said that the exemption coincided with Judge Delehanty, saying that young men should not have been expected to have refrained from getting married before the bill was a law. After some further discussion it was voted to refer the matter to a committee consisting of the chairman of the board and the chairman of the standing committees, to decide the date at which the slacker marriages commenced.

## Senate Again Barks Radicals In Tax Fight

Defeats Hollis and La Follette War Profit Levies

Proposal for "Flat Rate" Overwhelmed

Majority Favors Previous Levy, Taking Third of Earnings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—In rapid succession to-day the Senate bowed over, by overwhelming majorities, three more proposals from the group of Senators seeking to increase the levies on war profits in the tax bill.

An amendment by Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, to tax war profits at higher rates, but to strike out the Finance Committee's new clause levying \$425,000,000 additional on ordinary excess profits, was rejected, 57 to 12. Then without debate an amendment by Senator La Follette to fix a flat rate of 60 per cent, designed to raise not less than \$1,800,000,000 on war profits, was beaten, 50 to 18. The minimum flat rate proposal of 50 per cent, of the high-tax group presented by Senator Hollis, was voted down, 52 to 18.

With these setbacks the fight to substitute a flat rate for the graduated system of the excess war profits section virtually ended and the contest entered a new stage. Before the final vote on the war profits section, set by unanimous agreement for late tomorrow, the high-tax faction plans an effort to raise the graduated rates now in the bill.

**Opponents in Spirited Tilt**  
To-day's session, shortened by a recess to permit Senators to join in the parade in honor of the District of Columbia's drafted men, was marked by spirited tilts in the last stand of the high tax advocates to impose a flat general rate on war profits. The group still hopes to increase the tax levy by raising the graduated rates, but Finance Committee leaders are confident that the bill will stand substantially as now written—providing for a levy of about one-third on war profits, or an increase of \$1,600,000,000 over the present revenue of \$226,000,000.

Senators Hollis and Kenyon to-day led the discussion for the high-taxers, with Senator Smoot leading the defense of the Finance Committee's draft. In bitter terms Senator Kenyon scored the Senate for voting down the increases proposed. He spoke of "treasonable profits," and said inadequate conscription of wealth and imposition of irritating consumption taxes on the masses of the people would be responsible for unpopularity of the bill.

**Smoot Attacks Flat Rate**  
Senator Smoot attacked the Hollis plan to exempt normal but extremely large excess profits from taxation, asserting many millions of ordinary corporate earnings would escape taxation by the proposal.

In the three votes to-day the high tax faction both gained and lost supporters. Their nearest record, the 79 to 20 vote made yesterday on the 70 per cent war profits tax proposal of Senator La Follette. Division of sentiment in their own ranks regarding the smaller flat rates and excess profits taxation to-day caused slight losses. Senators Chamberlain, Kendrick, Myers and Phelan were new members registered in the voting on the side of those seeking to amend the bill.

Senators Chamberlain, Myers and Phelan voted to tax war profits alone at higher rates and exempt ordinary excess profits. Senator Kendrick supported the final minimum 50 per cent proposal of Senator Hollis. On the latter Senators Borah and Trammell voted with the majority because the bill contained a 60 per cent maximum provision.

**Kenyon Attacks Profiteers**  
Senator Kenyon made the principal speech of the day. If a limit in taxation had been reached it would be hard to convince the American people of that fact, he said, especially considering the tremendous fortunes corporations are making. "The dupe have made and are making profits," he said, made in 1913 a profit of \$4,582,075, and in 1914 made \$82,107,693, which amounted to about 126 per cent on its common stock.

"If you think you are making the people believe that you would ruin the du Pont Powder Company by leaving them 50 per cent of their profits on their common stock," Senator Kenyon demanded.

"Oh, how enthusiastic that would make the people in this country feel who are paying taxes on coffee, tea and sugar. The President, with great skill and credit, is trying to take profits out of the people. If you are going to stop us making these profits we are going to quit business, you have got a man in the White House who is going to prevent it."

The Senator added that he believed, however, business would do its duty in this war, and that he believed some Senators were doing more for corporations than for the people.

"I am merely protesting against what I term treasonable profits," said the Senator. "Reasonable profits, should be the rule during the war."  
There is no use in the thinking men of this country playing ostrich and fooling themselves."

**1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY**  
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK  
Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

## Aviator's Body Is Cast Up by Waves

Dead Man Probably Julian Biddle, Pennsylvanian, in French Service

THE HAGUE, Sept. 4.—According to a message to-day from the village of Edmond-aan-Zee, North Holland, a body has been washed ashore there containing a certificate of enrollment in the French Foreign Legion under date of June 1, 1917, in the name of Julian Biddle, born in Philadelphia on April 10, 1890; profession, banker. There was also found an aviator's flying certificate from the Aero Club of America, dated October 11, 1916, and a service order of instructions to fly from St. Pol to Dunkirk on August 17, 1917, together with 365 francs in Dutch banknotes.

Because of the condition of the body it was buried immediately in the vicinity of the village.

A Paris dispatch on August 22 announced that Julian Biddle, youngest son of Mrs. Arthur Biddle, of Ambler, Pa., a Yale graduate, who joined the Lafayette Flying Squadron early in August, had been killed in service on August 20.

**Spy Hunters Quiz Ex-Khedive's Agent**  
Wealthy Levantine in Paris Alleged to Have Aided German Propaganda

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Official investigation of cases of alleged intercourse with the enemy continues. Captain Bouchardon, of the Paris military court, conducted yesterday a two-hour examination of Rolo Pacha, a wealthy Levantine, said to have been interested in the financing of a transaction through which a Paris newspaper changed hands in January, 1916.

Gustave Herve, in "La Vie" and others, trace a connection between Pacha and the former Khedive of Egypt, who took refuge in Switzerland at the outbreak of the war, and is said to have become an organizer of German propaganda there. Rolo is alleged to have handled large sums, said to have come from the United States, which he visited in 1916.

**Americans at Verdun In Thick of Fighting**  
None Was Killed, but Several Were Wounded, Legionary Writes

PARIS, Sept. 4.—"Certainly the Foreign Legion was in the Verdun fighting," writes an American legionary in the "American Press" under date of August 29. "It is impossible to give details yet, as we are still in the trenches, waiting to be relieved tomorrow or soon after. We took Cammeres, Regneville and Corbeaux Wood."

"None of the Americans in the legion is reported killed. Arthur Barry, of Chicago, was wounded by a splinter from a French shell and is now in a hospital at Lyons. (Green) Ivan Neck, of Baltimore, a mining engineer, was wounded in the leg and is in a hospital at the front."

"Oscar Nouvet, a brother of Maurice, the dancer of A. R. K. of the Folies Bergere; young Jack Boyer, who enlisted when he was seventeen, and Christy Charles, of Boston, were unhurt. Algernon Sartoris, grandson of General Grant, missed the battle, having been on sick leave with a fever some days before we moved to the front."

"The Herald" reports that in the recent heavy fighting Brigadier Berger, of the American Field Service, was wounded and died. Arthur Evans was wounded in the arm on the night of August 22 while carrying a stretcher. His automobile was riddled with bullets and two wounded men in the car received fresh injuries. A German aviator dropped several bombs the same night.

Charles Grienale was wounded slightly and Charles Shreve was injured badly in the foot. A shell splinter which was flying in the direction of another man buried itself in a book on a table beside him. Elliott Fitch Shepard is using his large country house at Chantilly as a convalescent home for the sick and wounded from the American Field Service. He has twenty beds, most of which are usually occupied.

**To Fix Cane Sugar Price**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Representatives of the cane sugar refining industry will confer with Herbert Hoover, food administrator, to-morrow concerning establishment of a maximum price for the 1917 output. Beet sugar producers already have agreed to a maximum price. The cane sugar crop this year promises to be the largest ever grown in the United States.

**American Casualty List**  
OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—The following Americans were wounded in to-day's casualty list:  
G. Hemmingsway, Yardley, Penn.; H. C. Brooks, Wendell, Idaho; Walter Verity, Lockport, N. Y.; G. W. Little, Fullerton, Cal.; J. J. Saxe, Cambridge, Mass.; W. B. Avery, Utica, N. Y.; J. A. Dunn, Derby, N. Y.; J. L. Armstrong, Muskogee, Mich.; J. J. Gray, Santa Ana, Cal.; Charles Constantine, Brunswick, Me.; Boston Revere, Klamath Falls, Ore.; A. E. Mears, South Seattle, Wash.

**U. S. Allies' Hope, Says Paris Military Expert**  
PARIS, Sept. 4.—The importance of America's efforts in the war are dwelt upon by Marcel Hutin, military critic of the "Echo de Paris." He predicts striking consequences from American aid. Premier Ribot, says the reviewer, never loses an opportunity of paying tribute to the gigantic, methodical work undertaken by President Wilson and the American people to bring about the peace which the Allies desire.

America's work is destined, adds Mr. Hutin, to make up in large part for all the work that has been done by the Allies.

**No Stampede Wanted**  
"Curious, the government doesn't want married men to go to war. Who's better seasoned or more anxious to change the scene of battle?"  
"That's it; the government wants 1,000,000 men, not a stampede,"—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

**MANHATTAN**  
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street  
Elridge St., cor. Livingston St.  
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.  
Seventh Ave., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.  
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.  
Grand St., cor. Clanton St.  
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Ave.  
Eighth Ave., cor. 127th St.  
**BROOKLYN**  
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 148th St.  
**BROOKLYN**  
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.  
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.  
Pikine Ave., cor. Rockaway Av.

## Congress Control Of War Spending Blocked in House

Bond Bill Expected to Pass Without Amendment Wilson Opposes

Moore Still Attacks

Declares He Will Introduce Separate Measure—Vote Comes To-day

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Passage of the \$11,538,945,460 war bond and certificate bill by the House in virtually the form it was reported from committee seemed assured to-night, after four hours of general debate on the measure. All parties are united in supporting the general features of the bill, and a fight by Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, for his proposed amendment to create a war expenditures committee probably will not delay the vote beyond late to-morrow.

President Wilson let it be known at the White House to-day that he still opposed any Congressional war committee, and Administration leaders immediately laid plans to strike out the Moore proposal on a point of order. Mr. Moore then introduced it as a separate bill, so, if it is defeated as an amendment, he will still have another chance to bring it up.

**Fight Over War Bonds**  
Mr. Moore devoted much of a long speech on the bond measure to his amendment, declaring that Congress was in the dock on much of the Administration's financial transactions. By questioning, he also drew from Representative Fordney, of Michigan, ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, a statement which he favored a war expenditures committee.

Both Democratic Leader Kitchin and Representative Fordney presented the bond bill to the House, urging that the United States is to remain in the war Congress must vote the bonds, as the necessary money cannot be raised by taxation.

The question of making a new \$1,000,000,000 loan to the Allies in the only real one before the House, Mr. Kitchin insisted. Their cause and the cause of the United States are one, he added, and the United States is obliged to make the loan.

Mr. Kitchin was before the House for more than an hour, replying much of the time to a running fire of good natured questions. No serious opposition to the bill appeared, but he was asked to explain its many intricate points. One of his statements, in reply to a query, was that about 80 or 90 per cent of the money already loaned to the Allies had been expended in this country, and that he thought 75 per cent of the newly proposed loan also would be spent here.

**Opposed Taxes on Bonds**  
After endorsing the bill generally and declaring that he intended to support it if it could not be amended, Mr. Fordney went on record as opposing both the proposed taxing of bonds and the failure to put a limit on their convertibility. Four per cent, Mr. Fordney said, is as high a rate of interest as the government should be compelled to pay, and more probably will have to be paid on the bonds now being authorized if they are made convertible.

Speaker Clark interrupted Mr. Fordney to say that he favored paying more of the war debt by taxation than the bill contemplated.

"I understand you to say," the Speaker said, "that we should carry on the war principally by the issue of bonds instead of levying taxes. That ends this way: the men who survive the fighting will come back and help pay this very war debt."

"That is true," replied Mr. Fordney. The Speaker then added that he thought the debt might be divided "fifty-fifty" between bonds and taxes. Under such an agreement, he declared, he had no fear of depreciation of the bonds.

**\$300,000,000 in New Treasury Certificates Offered by McAdoo**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Preliminary to the forthcoming second issue of Liberty Bonds, Secretary McAdoo to-day offered through the Federal Reserve banks for subscription at par \$300,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness. Subscriptions will be received up to noon Tuesday, September 11, and the certificates will pay interest at 3½ per cent to December.

**Makes New Record**  
ALAMEDA, Cal., Sept. 4.—A new world record of 103.5 seconds for the 25-yard swimming dash was made in a tank here yesterday by George Cunha, of San Francisco, at a meet authorized by the Pacific Athletic Association. The previous record of 111 seconds was held by Norman Ross, of San Francisco.

**Would Exempt Farm Labor**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Representative Doolittle, of Kansas, introduced an amendment to the bill designed to exempt farm laborers as a class. It was referred to the Military Committee.

**Chinese Fanatic Menaces the Lives Of Mahometans**  
Priest, Declaring Himself "Emperor," Sets Day for Massacre

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He fixed the 28th day of the fifth moon of this year (old calendar) to raise his standard, and on that date all Mahometans in his districts may be murdered. He is alleged to have murdered already more than 2,555 Mahometans at Changtung.

The "Emperor" has issued a decree to erect pagodas of the heads of the murdered Mahometans. The pagoda at Menku Hill was constructed out of 5,000 human heads, the report says. On the day of his coronation 2,000 cattle and 800 pigs were used for the feasting of his followers. He appointed a consort and several concubines, and organized a Grand Secretariat, which gave appointment of viceroys to various provinces.

The "Board of Punishment" has issued a proclamation fixing curious ways of punishment. When an opium smoker is found, his lips shall be cut; when a person is found to spread rumors, his tongue shall be cut; when a man is found swearing, a tooth shall

be taken out; when a person is found stealing, liquid metal shall be poured into his mouth, and thieves shall have their hands cut.

Lately a decree was issued by the priest making Haokung City his capital. The policy of his government is to prohibit opium, to allow people to do relief work with his wealth of millions of dollars, to enforce a system of compulsory education.

**Lord Stair Tells Of Captive's Life**  
The Earl of Stair, Scots Guards, who has long been a prisoner of war in Germany, in reply to congratulations from his Scottish "enquiry" on his transfer to Switzerland, has written an interesting letter from Romsiere, Vaud. He says:

"No one who has not been through the horrible experience which I and too many others have during the last two years and more can have any idea of the relief that it is to be once more living an ordinary life of comparative freedom among one's family and civilized human beings. My eyesight is considerably affected by the long confinement. During eighteen months nobody in our camp was able to use his eyes at a greater distance than 150 yards, as all windows looking outward were painted white on the outside and screwed up at the bottom, and if one tried to look out over the top one was fired at by the sentries. Every one who has been long in prison, especially if they have had no change of camp, finds that his memory is seriously affected, and to save their minds all who have been prisoners two years should be exchanged, at least to a neutral country, whether sick or wounded or not. It is chiefly the thought of

these people who are still left behind there which takes away half the pleasure of being in freedom oneself. Most of us here who are fit enough also have a tremendous longing to get back to the front; most of us would fight with very different feelings from what we had before we were taken, now that we know what utterly inconceivable brutes we have for enemies. I think people at home are beginning to realize it gradually, though I am sure they had not the faintest idea of it until recently.

**Children Die by Thousands**  
Deprived of Crops, Serbs Are Starving, Says Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Economic conditions in Serbia are deplorable and growing worse every day, says the Serbian Press Bureau. Austrians, Germans and Bulgarians are said to have carried off all this year's crops. Now only a few stalks of wheat and a few ears of corn are left. Meat is unobtainable.

There is virtually no milk in Serbia. Children are dying by thousands. A great number of families whose members perished in the war are doomed to starve.

Interned Serbians and prisoners of war in Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria are dying from hunger and various diseases. According to private information, 80,000 have perished in Austria and Hungary.

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Austrian Letters Say Many Are Dying of Hunger

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Money, says one letter, is of scarcely any use in Trieste. There is little meat on hand. The people are dying of hunger.

**Poincare Is Undecided**  
Confers With Leaders About Reconstructing Cabinet

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**Quake Razes 300 Houses**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The State Department report of the earthquakes at Bogota, Colombia, says three hundred houses were reported destroyed. The telegram was sent from Baranquilla, where the number of casualties was unknown.

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